

CLAIMS

What Is Claimed:

- 1 1. A method for simulating a multi-dimensional space, comprising:
 - 2 generating a sequence of pseudo-random numbers according to a
 - 3 prescribed quasi-Monte Carlo model; and
 - 4 mapping each pseudo-random number R of the sequence of
 - 5 random numbers into multiple variables of unique values for the multi-
 - 6 dimensional space, the multi-dimensional space including D dimensions,
 - 7 where D is a number.
- 1 2. The method of claim 1, further comprising assigning the unique values to
- 2 each dimension based upon a prescribed index.
- 1 3. The method of claim 1, further comprising sampling the multiple variables
- 2 of the multi-dimensional space and statistically analyzing the sampled
- 3 multiple variables according to a prescribed error analysis.
- 1 4. The method of claim 1, further comprising sampling the multiple variables
- 2 of the multi-dimensional space and performing numerical integrations
- 3 upon the sampled multiple variables.
- 1 5. The method of claim 1, wherein each pseudo-random number R
- 2 generated by the prescribed quasi-Monte Carlo model includes a floating
- 3 point number having a value between 0.0 and 1.0, further wherein each
- 4 dimension is characterized by a unique value based upon an index, the
- 5 index equal to a total combinations of dimensional value points TC times a
- 6 respective pseudo-random number R.

1 6. The method of claim 1, wherein each of the multiple variables of the multi-
2 dimensional space represents a corresponding D dimension value and
3 wherein each dimension is characterized by a minimum and a maximum
4 value, further wherein each dimension is characterized by a prescribed
5 resolution S.

1 7. The method of claim 6, wherein the D dimension values are further
2 characterized by a first dimension D0 that includes minimum and
3 maximum values defined as D0.min and D0.max, respectively, a second
4 dimension D1 that includes minimum and maximum values defined as
5 D1.min and D1.max, etceteras, up to a Dth dimension.

1 8. The method of claim 6, further comprising selecting a value of S according
2 to a desired accuracy of a final simulation value, wherein the value of S
3 defines a grid for use in conjunction with the mapping of the pseudo-
4 random numbers into the multiple variables of the multi-dimensional
5 space.

1 9. The method of claim 8, wherein selecting the value of S includes deriving
2 the value of S such that a ratio r, as defined by $r = s^D/P^N$, is not factorable
3 by one of the following selected from the group consisting of base P and
4 the number of dimensions D, and where N is the number of pseudo-
5 random numbers and r is a prescribed prime number.

1 10. A method for simulating a multi-dimensional space, comprising:

2 generating a sequence of pseudo-random numbers according to a

3 prescribed quasi-Monte Carlo model;

4 mapping each pseudo-random number R of the sequence of

5 random numbers into multiple variables of unique values for the multi-

6 dimensional space, the multi-dimensional space including D dimensions,

7 where D is a number, wherein each of the multiple variables of the multi-

8 dimensional space represents a corresponding D dimension value and

9 wherein each dimension is characterized by a minimum and a maximum

10 value, the D dimension values further being characterized by a first

11 dimension D0 that includes minimum and maximum values defined as

12 D0.min and D0.max, respectively, a second dimension D1 that includes

13 minimum and maximum values defined as D1.min and D1.max, etceteras,

14 up to a Dth dimension, further wherein each dimension is characterized by

15 a prescribed resolution S; and

16 selecting a value of S according to a desired accuracy of a final

17 simulation value, wherein the value of S defines a grid for use in

18 conjunction with the mapping of the pseudo-random numbers into the

19 multiple variables of the multi-dimensional space, wherein selecting the

20 value of S includes deriving the value of S such that a ratio r, as defined

21 by $r = s^D/P^N$, is not factorable by one of the following selected from the

22 group consisting of base P and the number of dimensions D, and where N

23 is the number of pseudo-random numbers and r is a prescribed prime

24 number.

1 11. A method for simulating trace impedance of a printed circuit board
2 characterized by at least three dimensions of a multi-dimensional space,
3 said method comprising:
4 generating a sequence of pseudo-random numbers according to a
5 prescribed quasi-Monte Carlo model; and
6 mapping each pseudo-random number R of the sequence of
7 random numbers into multiple variables of unique values for the multi-
8 dimensional space, the multi-dimensional space including D dimensions,
9 where D is a number.

1 12. The method of claim 11, further comprising assigning the unique values to
2 each dimension based upon a prescribed index.

1 13. The method of claim 11, further comprising sampling the multiple variables
2 of the multi-dimensional space and statistically analyzing the sampled
3 multiple variables according to a prescribed error analysis.

1 14. The method of claim 11, further comprising sampling the multiple variables
2 of the multi-dimensional space and performing numerical integrations
3 upon the sampled multiple variables.

1 15. The method of claim 11, wherein each pseudo-random number R
2 generated by the prescribed quasi-Monte Carlo model includes a floating
3 point number having a value between 0.0 and 1.0, further wherein each
4 dimension is characterized by a unique value based upon an index, the
5 index equal to a total combinations of dimensional value points TC times a
6 respective pseudo-random number R.

1 16. The method of claim 11, wherein each of the multiple variables of the
2 multi-dimensional space represents a corresponding D dimension value
3 and wherein each dimension is characterized by a minimum and a
4 maximum value, further wherein each dimension is characterized by a
5 prescribed resolution S.

1 17. The method of claim 16, wherein the D dimension values are further
2 characterized by a first dimension D0 that includes minimum and
3 maximum values defined as D0.min and D0.max, respectively, a second
4 dimension D1 that includes minimum and maximum values defined as
5 D1.min and D1.max, etceteras, up to a Dth dimension.

1 18. The method of claim 16, further comprising selecting a value of S
2 according to a desired accuracy of a final simulation value, wherein the
3 value of S defines a grid for use in conjunction with the mapping of the
4 pseudo-random numbers into the multiple variables of the multi-
5 dimensional space.

1 19. The method of claim 18, wherein selecting the value of S includes deriving
2 the value of S such that a ratio r, as defined by $r = s^D/P^N$, is not factorable
3 by one of the following selected from the group consisting of base P and
4 the number of dimensions D, and where N is the number of pseudo-
5 random numbers and r is a prescribed prime number.

1 20. Apparatus for simulating trace impedance of a printed circuit board, the
2 printed circuit board characterized by at least three dimensions of a multi-
3 dimensional space, said apparatus comprising:

4 a random number generator for generating a sequence of pseudo-
5 random numbers according to a prescribed quasi-Monte Carlo model;

6 a mapping processor for mapping each pseudo-random number R
7 of the sequence of random numbers into multiple variables of unique
8 values for the multi-dimensional space, the multi-dimensional space
9 including D dimensions, where D is a number, wherein each of the
10 multiple variables of the multi-dimensional space represents a
11 corresponding D dimension value and wherein each dimension is
12 characterized by a minimum and a maximum value, the D dimension
13 values further being characterized by a first dimension D0 that includes
14 minimum and maximum values defined as D0.min and D0.max,
15 respectively, a second dimension D1 that includes minimum and
16 maximum values defined as D1.min and D1.max, etceteras, up to a Dth
17 dimension, further wherein each dimension is characterized by a
18 prescribed resolution S; and

19 a value selector for selecting a value of S according to a desired
20 accuracy of a final simulation value, wherein the value of S defines a grid
21 for use in conjunction with the mapping of the pseudo-random numbers
22 into the multiple variables of the multi-dimensional space, wherein
23 selecting the value of S includes deriving the value of S such that a ratio r,
24 as defined by $r = s^D/P^N$, is not factorable by one of the following selected
25 from the group consisting of base P and the number of dimensions D, and
26 where N is the number of pseudo-random numbers and r is a prescribed
27 prime number.

1 21. A method of manufacturing a printed circuit board comprising:
2 characterizing the printed circuit board by at least three dimensions
3 of a multi-dimensional space; and
4 manufacturing the printed circuit board in accordance with a
5 simulated trace impedance, the simulated trace impedance obtained by:
6 generating a sequence of pseudo-random numbers
7 according to a prescribed quasi-Monte Carlo model;
8 mapping each pseudo-random number R of the sequence of
9 random numbers into multiple variables of unique values for the
10 multi-dimensional space, the multi-dimensional space including D
11 dimensions, where D is a number, wherein each of the multiple
12 variables of the multi-dimensional space represents a
13 corresponding D dimension value and wherein each dimension is
14 characterized by a minimum and a maximum value, the D
15 dimension values further being characterized by a first dimension
16 D0 that includes minimum and maximum values defined as D0.min
17 and D0.max, respectively, a second dimension D1 that includes
18 minimum and maximum values defined as D1.min and D1.max,
19 etceteras, up to a Dth dimension, further wherein each dimension is
20 characterized by a prescribed resolution S; and
21 selecting a value of S according to a desired accuracy of a
22 final simulation value, wherein the value of S defines a grid for use
23 in conjunction with the mapping of the pseudo-random numbers
24 into the multiple variables of the multi-dimensional space, wherein
25 selecting the value of S includes deriving the value of S such that a
26 ratio r, as defined by $r = s^D/P^N$, is not factorable by one of the
27 following selected from the group consisting of base P and the
28 number of dimensions D, and where N is the number of pseudo-
29 random numbers and r is a prescribed prime number.

1 22. A computer system, comprising:

2 a printed circuit board manufactured in accordance with a simulated
3 trace impedance, said printed circuit board including impedance traces
4 that characterize at least three dimensions of a multi-dimensional space of
5 said printed circuit board, wherein said impedance traces include trace
6 impedances obtained by:

7 generating a sequence of pseudo-random numbers
8 according to a prescribed quasi-Monte Carlo model;

9 mapping each pseudo-random number R of the sequence of
10 random numbers into multiple variables of unique values for the
11 multi-dimensional space, the multi-dimensional space including D
12 dimensions, where D is a number, wherein each of the multiple
13 variables of the multi-dimensional space represents a
14 corresponding D dimension value and wherein each dimension is
15 characterized by a minimum and a maximum value, the D
16 dimension values further being characterized by a first dimension
17 D0 that includes minimum and maximum values defined as D0.min
18 and D0.max, respectively, a second dimension D1 that includes
19 minimum and maximum values defined as D1.min and D1.max,
20 etceteras, up to a Dth dimension, further wherein each dimension is
21 characterized by a prescribed resolution S; and

22 selecting a value of S according to a desired accuracy of a
23 final simulation value, wherein the value of S defines a grid for use
24 in conjunction with the mapping of the pseudo-random numbers
25 into the multiple variables of the multi-dimensional space, wherein
26 selecting the value of S includes deriving the value of S such that a
27 ratio r, as defined by $r = s^D/P^N$, is not factorable by one of the
28 following selected from the group consisting of base P and the
29 number of dimensions D, and where N is the number of pseudo-
30 random numbers and r is a prescribed prime number.